#### 6.601 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes competition policies and procedures for procurements under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5150).

## 6.602 Set-asides for local firms during a major disaster or emergency.

(a) To fulfill the statutory requirements relating to Pub. L. 109–218, part of the Stafford Act, contracting officers may set-aside solicitations to allow only offerors residing or doing business primarily in the area affected by such major disaster or emergency to compete (see Subpart 26.2).

(b) No separate justification or determination and findings are required under this part to set-aside a contract action. The set-aside shall be based on a specific geographic area, within a Presidential declaration(s) of disaster or emergency.

# 6.603 Use of procedures other than set-aside.

When implementing the Stafford Act preference by using procedures other than a set-aside under section 6.602, the requirements for a justification to support the use of this authority are in 6.303. These procurements qualify as other than full and open competition.

### PART 7—ACQUISITION PLANNING

Sec

7.000 Scope of part.

### Subpart 7.1—Acquisition Plans

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- 7.200 Scope of subpart.
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- 7.300 [Reserved]
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### Subpart 7.4—Equipment Lease or Purchase

- 7.400 Scope of subpart.
- 7.401 Acquisition considerations.
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## Subpart 7.5—Inherently Governmental Functions

- 7.500 Scope of subpart.
- 7.501 [Reserved]
- 7.502 Applicability.
- 7.503 Policy.

AUTHORITY: 40 U.S.C. 121(c); 10 U.S.C. chapter 137; and 42 U.S.C. 2473(c).

SOURCE: 48 FR 42124, Sept. 19, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

## 7.000 Scope of part.

This part prescribes policies and procedures for—

- (a) Developing acquisition plans;
- (b) Determining whether to use commercial or Government resources for acquisition of supplies or services;
- (c) Deciding whether it is more economical to lease equipment rather than purchase it; and
- (d) Determining whether functions are inherently governmental.

[48 FR 42124, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 61 FR 2628, Jan. 26, 1996]

## **Subpart 7.1—Acquisition Plans**

## 7.101 Definitions.

As used in this subpart-

Acquisition streamlining, means any effort that results in more efficient and effective use of resources to design and develop, or produce quality systems. This includes ensuring that only necessary and cost-effective requirements are included, at the most appropriate time in the acquisition cycle, in solicitations and resulting contracts for the

### 7.102

design, development, and production of new systems, or for modifications to existing systems that involve redesign of systems or subsystems.

*Life-cycle cost* means the total cost to the Government of acquiring, operating, supporting, and (if applicable) disposing of the items being acquired.

Order means an order placed under a-

- (1) Federal Supply Schedule contract; or
- (2) Task-order contract or deliveryorder contract awarded by another agency, (*i.e.*, Governmentwide acquisition contract or multi-agency contract).

Planner, means the designated person or office responsible for developing and maintaining a written plan, or for the planning function in those acquisitions not requiring a written plan.

[48 FR 42124, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 50 FR 1735, Jan. 11, 1985; 50 FR 52429, Dec. 23, 1985; 53 FR 34226, Sept. 2, 1988; 60 FR 48236, Sept. 18, 1995; 66 FR 2128, Jan. 10, 2001; 67 FR 56118, Aug. 30, 2002]

### 7.102 Policy.

- (a) Agencies shall perform acquisition planning and conduct market research (see part 10) for all acquisitions in order to promote and provide for—
- (1) Acquisition of commercial items or, to the extent that commercial items suitable to meet the agency's needs are not available, nondevelopmental items, to the maximum extent practicable (10 U.S.C. 2377 and 41 U.S.C. 251, et seq.); and
- (2) Full and open competition (see part 6) or, when full and open competition is not required in accordance with part 6, to obtain competition to the maximum extent practicable, with due regard to the nature of the supplies or services to be acquired (10 U.S.C. 2301(a)(5) and 41 U.S.C. 253a(a)(1)).
- (b) This planning shall integrate the efforts of all personnel responsible for significant aspects of the acquisition. The purpose of this planning is to ensure that the Government meets its needs in the most effective, economical, and timely manner. Agencies that have a detailed acquisition planning system in place that generally meets the requirements of 7.104 and 7.105 need

not revise their system to specifically meet all of these requirements.

[60 FR 48236, Sept. 18, 1995]

### 7.103 Agency-head responsibilities.

The agency head or a designee shall prescribe procedures for—

- (a) Promoting and providing for full and open competition (see part 6) or, when full and open competition is not required in accordance with part 6, for obtaining competition to the maximum extent practicable, with due regard to the nature of the supplies and services to be acquired (41 U.S.C. 253a(a)(1)).
- (b) Encouraging offerors to supply commercial items, or to the extent that commercial items suitable to meet the agency needs are not available, nondevelopmental items in response to agency solicitations (10 U.S.C. 2377 and 41 U.S.C. 251, et seq.); and
- (c) Ensuring that acquisition planners address the requirement to specify needs, develop specifications, and to solicit offers in such a manner to promote and provide for full and open competition with due regard to the nature of the supplies and services to be acquired (10 U.S.C. 2305(a)(1)(A) and 41 U.S.C. 253A(a)(1)). (See part 6 and 10.002.)
- (d) Establishing criteria and thresholds at which increasingly greater detail and formality in the planning process is required as the acquisition becomes more complex and costly, specifying those cases in which a written plan shall be prepared;
- (e) Writing plans either on a systems basis, on an individual contract basis, or on an individual order basis, depending upon the acquisition.
- (f) Ensuring that the principles of this subpart are used, as appropriate, for those acquisitions that do not require a written plan as well as for those that do;
- (g) Designating planners for acquisi-
- (h) Reviewing and approving acquisition plans and revisions to these plans;
- (i) Establishing criteria and thresholds at which design-to-cost and life-cycle-cost techniques will be used;